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to him: "He knows the Colorado Desert as no other man knows it, and his sketches are faithful portrayals of objects he has seen and lived with."

Cours de Géographie. Par Henry Lemonnier et F. Schrader.

Avec la collaboration de Marcel Dubois. Cours Supérieur. Quarto, 176 pp., 266 Maps and Figures in colours and black, and 191 other Illustrations. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1906. (Price, fr. 3.50.)

This Atlas and text have been entirely reconstructed to conform with the French official requirements for the higher geographical courses in the common schools. The general facts of physical, mathematical, and human geography form an introduction to a more detailed study of the continents and their political divisions; the latter half of the book describes France in all its geographical relations. This is one of the best French school books. The subject is well arranged and logically developed. Each lesson is divided into two distinct parts. The first presents the essential ideas and the geographical names which should be committed to memory; the second part, embracing supplementary ideas or explanatory detail, is presented in the form of a reading lesson.

Commercial and industrial geography are especially emphasized, and the wealth of illustrations, particularly of coloured and black maps, is one of the finest features of the book. In the hands of a master like Schrader the many scores of maps could not fail to be instructive and well produced. In plan and in detail this is a book to be highly commended, and it will be serviceable to our teachers of geography who read French. Occasional mistakes may be easily corrected. The tsetse fly does not render cattle-raising impossible in the Congo basin, and cattle are now kept at about 70 white stations in the Congo Free State; coffee is not among the products of our south Atlantic States, and Newfoundland is not a political part of Canada.

Kinship Organizations and Group Marriage in Australia. By

Northcote W. Thomas. xiv and 163 pp., Diagrams, Index and Maps.

The Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1906, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Price, \$2.)

The book is to some extent a criticism of the folly of hasty theories based upon insufficient data. It adds to the large number of facts previously collected by Spencer, Gillen, Roth, Howitt, Mrs. Parker and others, analyzes the whole evidence and points out the inconsistencies that are found in some of the most pretentious records. The book is a survey of our present knowledge of Australian kinship organizations, and it may well help to stimulate further research in that field, which may throw more light on the many difficult problems of primitive sociology. The author goes outside the Australian field for many facts collected from other primitive peoples that may afford useful clues.

In the first chapter, Mr. Thomas discusses social organization among peoples of low culture, such as tribes, kinship groups, totem kins and phratries (the prohibition of marriage to a member of one's own tribe or group), drawing upon our knowledge of these organizations in all parts of the world. He deals, in the second chapter, with descent as reckoned in the paternal or maternal line, but does not attempt to answer the questions why early mankind appears, almost universally, to have reckoned descent of the kin name and inheritance in the female line and why many tribes have shifted to reckoning in the male line. No evidence justifies a theory, and he thinks the problem is probably insoluble.

He next discusses the organizations called totem kins, phratries, and matri-